

ON SUPPORT VARIETIES FOR MODULES OVER COMPLETE INTERSECTIONS

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ABSTRACT. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a complete intersection of codimension c , and \bar{k} the algebraic closure of k . We show that every homogeneous algebraic subset of \bar{k}^c is the cohomological support variety of an A -module, and that the projective variety of a complete indecomposable maximal Cohen-Macaulay A -module is connected.

1. INTRODUCTION

Support varieties for modules over complete intersections were defined by L. Avramov in [Avr], and L. Avramov and R.-O. Buchweitz showed in [AvB] that these varieties to a large extent behave precisely like the cohomological varieties of modules over group algebras of finite groups. Further illustrating this are the two main results in this paper, the first of which says that every homogeneous variety is realized as the variety of some module. The second is a version of J. Carlson's result [Car, Theorem 1'] on varieties for modules over group algebras of finite groups. Namely, we prove that if the variety of a module decomposes as the union of two closed subvarieties having trivial intersection, then the (completion of the) minimal maximal Cohen-Macaulay approximation of the module decomposes accordingly.

Throughout this paper we let (A, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a commutative Noetherian local complete intersection, i.e. the completion \hat{A} of A with respect to the \mathfrak{m} -adic topology is the residue ring of a regular local ring modulo an ideal generated by a regular sequence. We denote by c the codimension of A , that is, the integer $\mu(\mathfrak{m}) - \dim A$, where $\mu(\mathfrak{m})$ is the minimal number of generators for \mathfrak{m} . All modules are assumed to be finitely generated.

We now recall the definition of support varieties for modules over complete intersections; details can be found in [Avr, Section 1] and [AvB, Section 2]. Let $\hat{A}[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_c]$ be the polynomial ring in the c commuting Eisenbud operators of cohomological degree 2. For every \hat{A} -module X there is a homomorphism $\hat{A}[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_c] \xrightarrow{\phi_X} \text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, X)$ of graded rings under which $\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, Y)$ is a finitely generated graded $\hat{A}[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_c]$ -module for any \hat{A} -module Y . Using the canonical isomorphism $k[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_c] \simeq \hat{A}[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_c] \otimes_{\hat{A}} k$ we obtain a homomorphism $k[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_c] \xrightarrow{\phi_X \otimes 1} \text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, X) \otimes_{\hat{A}} k$ of graded rings under which $\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, Y) \otimes_{\hat{A}} k$ is finitely generated over $k[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_c]$. We denote the polynomial ring $k[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_c]$ by H and the graded H -module $\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, Y) \otimes_{\hat{A}} k$ by $E(X, Y)$. Furthermore, we denote the sequence χ_1, \dots, χ_c of Eisenbud operators by χ , so that $\hat{A}[\chi]$ and $k[\chi]$ are short-hand notations for $\hat{A}[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_c]$ and $k[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_c]$, respectively.

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Let M be an A -module and $\widehat{M} = \widehat{A} \otimes_A M$ its \mathfrak{m} -adic completion. The *support variety* $V(M)$ of M is the algebraic set

$$V(M) = \{\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_c) \in \tilde{k}^c \mid f(\alpha) = 0 \text{ for all } f \in \text{Ann}_H E(\widehat{M}, \widehat{M})\},$$

where \tilde{k} is the algebraic closure of k . This is equal to the algebraic set defined by the annihilator in H of $E(\widehat{M}, k)$.

For an ideal \mathfrak{a} of H we denote by $V_H(\mathfrak{a})$ the algebraic set in \tilde{k}^c defined by \mathfrak{a} , i.e.

$$V_H(\mathfrak{a}) = \{\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_c) \in \tilde{k}^c \mid f(\alpha) = 0 \text{ for all } f \in \mathfrak{a}\}.$$

Note that the variety $V(M)$ of M is the set $V_H(\text{Ann}_H E(\widehat{M}, \widehat{M}))$, and if f is an element of H then $V_H(f)$ is the set of all elements in \tilde{k}^c on which f vanishes.

2. REALIZING SUPPORT VARIETIES

Before proving the main results we need some notation. Let R be a commutative Noetherian local ring and X an R -module with minimal free resolution

$$\cdots \rightarrow P_2 \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0,$$

and denote by $\Omega_R^n(X)$ the n 'th syzygy of X . For an R -module Y , a homogeneous element $\eta \in \text{Ext}_R^*(X, Y)$ can be represented by a map $f_\eta: \Omega_R^{|\eta|}(X) \rightarrow Y$, giving the pushout diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \Omega_R^{|\eta|}(X) & \longrightarrow & P_{|\eta|-1} & \longrightarrow & \Omega_R^{|\eta|-1}(X) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow f_\eta & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & K_\eta & \longrightarrow & \Omega_R^{|\eta|-1}(X) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

with exact rows. Note that the module K_η is independent, up to isomorphism, of the map f_η chosen as a representative for η . The construction of this module first appeared in the paper [AGP] by L. Avramov, V. Gasharov and I. Peeva, where it is used in the proof of Theorem 7.8.

If $\theta \in \text{Ext}_R^*(X, X)$ is another homogeneous element, then the Yoneda product $\eta\theta \in \text{Ext}_R^*(X, Y)$ is a homogeneous element of degree $|\eta| + |\theta|$. The following lemma links K_η and K_θ to $K_{\eta\theta}$ via a short exact sequence, and will be a key ingredient in the proof of the decomposition theorem in the next section.

Lemma 2.1 ([Ber, Lemma 2.3]). *If $\theta \in \text{Ext}_R^*(X, X)$ and $\eta \in \text{Ext}_R^*(X, Y)$ are two homogeneous elements, then there exists an exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_A^{|\eta|}(K_\theta) \rightarrow K_{\eta\theta} \oplus F \rightarrow K_\eta \rightarrow 0$$

of R -modules, where F is free.

Now suppose R is Gorenstein and X is a maximal Cohen-Macaulay (or ‘‘MCM’’ from now on) module. Then there exists a *complete resolution*

$$\mathbb{P}: \cdots \rightarrow P_2 \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \xrightarrow{d} P_{-1} \rightarrow P_{-2} \rightarrow \cdots$$

of X , i.e. a doubly infinite exact sequence of free modules in which $\text{Im } d$ is isomorphic to X . For an integer $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ the *stable cohomology module* $\widehat{\text{Ext}}_R^n(X, Y)$ is defined as the n 'th homology of the complex $\text{Hom}_R(\mathbb{P}, Y)$. If X and Y are \widehat{A} -modules and X is MCM, then $\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\widehat{A}}^*(X, Y) = \bigoplus_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\widehat{A}}^i(X, Y)$ is a module over the ring $\widehat{A}[\chi]$ of cohomology operators, and the exact same proof as the one used to prove [EHSST, Lemma 4.2] shows that for any prime ideal $\mathfrak{q} \neq (\chi)$ of $\widehat{A}[\chi]$ the $\widehat{A}[\chi]_{\mathfrak{q}}$ -modules $\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\widehat{A}}^*(X, Y)_{\mathfrak{q}}$ and $\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(X, Y)_{\mathfrak{q}}$ are isomorphic.

We are now ready to prove the first result, which shows that when “cutting down” the variety of an MCM \widehat{A} -module by a homogeneous element, the resulting homogeneous algebraic set is also the variety of an \widehat{A} -module.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $\eta \in H^+ = (\chi)$ be a homogeneous element, and let $\overline{\eta} \in \widehat{A}[\chi]$ be a homogeneous element such that $\overline{\eta} \otimes 1$ corresponds to η under the isomorphism $H \simeq \widehat{A}[\chi] \otimes_{\widehat{A}} k$. Furthermore, let X be an \widehat{A} -module, and let $\theta \in \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(X, X)$ be any homogeneous element such that $\theta \otimes 1 = \phi_X(\overline{\eta}) \otimes 1$ in $E(X, X) = \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(X, X) \otimes_{\widehat{A}} k$. Then there is an inclusion*

$$V(K_\theta) \subseteq V(X) \cap V_H(\eta),$$

and equality holds whenever X is MCM.

Proof. Consider the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow K_\theta \rightarrow \Omega_{\widehat{A}}^{|\eta|-1}(X) \rightarrow 0$$

representing θ . Since varieties are invariant under syzygies we have $V(K_\theta) \subseteq V(X)$, and so the first half of the theorem will follow if we can establish the inclusion $V(K_\theta) \subseteq V_H(\eta)$.

The exact sequence induces a long exact sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & \text{Hom}_{\widehat{A}}(\Omega_{\widehat{A}}^{|\eta|-1}(X), k) & \rightarrow & \text{Hom}_{\widehat{A}}(K_\theta, k) & \rightarrow & \text{Hom}_{\widehat{A}}(X, k) \\ & & \xrightarrow{\circ\theta} & & \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^{|\eta|}(M, k) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^1(K_\theta, k) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^1(X, k) \\ & & \xrightarrow{\circ(-\theta)} & & \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^{|\eta|+1}(M, k) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^2(K_\theta, k) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^2(X, k) \\ & & & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & \xrightarrow{\circ(-1)^i\theta} & & \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^{|\eta|+i}(M, k) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^{i+1}(K_\theta, k) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^{i+1}(X, k) \\ & & & & \vdots & & \vdots \end{array}$$

in cohomology, from which we obtain the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \frac{\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^{*+|\eta|}(X, k)}{\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(X, k) \circ \theta} \xrightarrow{f} \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^{*+1}(K_\theta, k) \xrightarrow{g} \text{Ker}(\circ\theta)|_{\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^{*+1}(X, k)} \rightarrow 0.$$

Now for any \widehat{A} -modules W and Z the left and right scalar actions from $\widehat{A}[\chi]$ on $\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(W, Z)$, through the ring homomorphisms ϕ_Z and ϕ_W , respectively, are actually equal (see [AvB, 1.1.2]). Consequently $\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(X, k) \circ \theta$ is an $\widehat{A}[\chi]$ -submodule of $\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^{*+|\eta|}(X, k)$, and the above short exact sequence is a sequence of $\widehat{A}[\chi]$ -modules and maps. Moreover, the end terms are both annihilated by the element $\overline{\eta}$. To see this, note that since $\theta \otimes 1 = \phi_X(\overline{\eta}) \otimes 1$ in $\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(X, X) \otimes_{\widehat{A}} k$, the element $\phi_X(\overline{\eta}) - \theta \in \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(X, X)$ can be written as a finite sum

$$\phi_X(\overline{\eta}) - \theta = \sum m_i \theta_i,$$

where $m_i \in \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}$ and $\theta_i \in \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(X, X)$. If $G^* = \bigoplus_{i=0}^\infty G^i$ is any graded right $\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(X, X)$ -module annihilated by θ , and with the property that each graded part G^i is finitely generated over \widehat{A} , then

$$[G^i \cdot \phi_X(\overline{\eta})] \otimes_{\widehat{A}} k = \left[G^i \cdot \left(\theta + \sum m_i \theta_i \right) \right] \otimes_{\widehat{A}} k = 0.$$

This implies that $G^i \cdot \phi_X(\overline{\eta})$ vanishes itself, hence $\overline{\eta}$ annihilates G^* . In particular, the element $\overline{\eta}$ annihilates the end terms in the above short exact sequence.

Now for any $i \geq 0$, let w be an element of $\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^i(K_\theta, k)$, and consider the element $\bar{\eta} \cdot w \in \text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^{i+|\eta|}(K_\theta, k)$. Since $g(\bar{\eta} \cdot w) = \bar{\eta} \cdot g(w) = 0$, there must exist an element $z \in \frac{\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^{*+|\eta|}(X, k)}{\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^{*+|\eta|}(X, k) \circ \theta}$ with the property that $\bar{\eta} \cdot w = f(z)$, giving $\bar{\eta}^2 \cdot w = f(\bar{\eta} \cdot z) = 0$. Therefore the element $\bar{\eta}^2$ annihilates $\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^i(K_\theta, k)$, and so the element $\eta^2 \in H$ is contained in $\text{Ann}_H E(K_\theta, k)$. This gives the inclusion $V(K_\theta) \subseteq V_H(\eta^2) = V_H(\eta)$, thereby establishing the first half of the theorem.

Next suppose that X is MCM, and let $\mathfrak{p} \neq H^+$ be a prime ideal of H containing η and $\text{Ann}_H E(X, k)$. Choose a prime ideal $\bar{\mathfrak{p}} \neq (\chi)$ of $\hat{A}[\chi]$ corresponding to \mathfrak{p} and containing $\bar{\eta}$ and the annihilator of $\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k)$, and suppose $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$ does *not* contain the annihilator of $\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^*(K_\theta, k)$. The exact sequence from the beginning of the proof induces a long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^i(K_\theta, k) \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^i(X, k) \xrightarrow{\circ(-1)^i \theta} \widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^{i+|\eta|}(X, k) \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^{i+1}(K_\theta, k) \rightarrow \cdots$$

in stable cohomology, which in turn gives the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \frac{\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^{*+|\eta|-1}(X, k)}{\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^{*-1}(X, k) \circ \theta} \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(K_\theta, k),$$

in which the index $*$ ranges over all the integers. Now let

$$\cdots \rightarrow P_2 \xrightarrow{d_2} P_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} P_0 \xrightarrow{d_0} P_{-1} \xrightarrow{d_{-1}} P_{-2} \rightarrow \cdots$$

be a complete resolution of X , and consider the group $\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^{-n}(X, k)$ for any nonnegative integer n . Since $\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^{-n}(X, k) = \widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^1(\text{Ker } d_{-(n+2)}, k) = \text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^1(\text{Ker } d_{-(n+2)}, k)$, the ring $\hat{A}[\chi]$ acts on $\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^{-n}(X, k)$ from both sides, and these actions coincide. Therefore $\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k) \circ \theta$ is an $\hat{A}[\chi]$ -submodule of $\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^{*+|\eta|}(X, k)$, and the above short exact sequence is a sequence of $\hat{A}[\chi]$ -modules.

Now recall from the discussion prior to this theorem that $\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(W, Z)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}} \simeq \text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^*(W, Z)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}$ for any \hat{A} -modules W and Z with W MCM. As $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$ does not contain the annihilator of $\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^*(K_\theta, k)$, we see by localizing the above short exact sequence at $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$ that $\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}} = \left[\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k) \circ \theta \right]_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}$. Since $\theta = \phi_X(\bar{\eta}) - \sum m_i \theta_i$ in the ring $\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, X)$, and the ideal $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$ contains both $\bar{\eta}$ and the m_i (it contains the element $\bar{\eta}$ by assumption, and contains the ideal $\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}$ because it corresponds to the ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq H$ under the isomorphism $\hat{A}[\chi] \otimes_{\hat{A}} k \simeq H$), the $\hat{A}(\chi)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}$ -module $\left[\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k) \circ \theta \right]_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}$ must be contained in $\bar{\mathfrak{p}} \hat{A}(\chi)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}} \cdot \widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}$. Consequently the inclusions

$$\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}} \subseteq \bar{\mathfrak{p}} \hat{A}(\chi)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}} \cdot \widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}} \subseteq \widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}$$

hold, and so $\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}} = \bar{\mathfrak{p}} \hat{A}(\chi)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}} \cdot \widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}$. But $\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}$, being isomorphic to $\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}$, is finitely generated over $\hat{A}[\chi]_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}$, hence Nakayama's Lemma implies $\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k)_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}} = 0$. This contradicts the assumption that $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$ contains the annihilator of $\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^*(X, k)$, and therefore $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$ must contain the annihilator of $\text{Ext}_{\hat{A}}^*(K_\theta, k)$. But then $\text{Ann}_H E(K_\theta, k) \subseteq \mathfrak{p}$, giving the inclusion

$$\sqrt{\text{Ann}_H E(K_\theta, k)} \subseteq \sqrt{(\eta, \text{Ann}_H E(X, k))}$$

of ideals in H , and consequently we get $V(X) \cap V_H(\eta) \subseteq V(K_\theta)$. \square

Suppose now that we start with an A -module M , and consider its completion \widehat{M} . Let $\eta \in H^+$ be a homogeneous element, let $\bar{\eta} \in \hat{A}[\chi]$ be a corresponding element,

and consider the element $\phi_{\widehat{M}}(\overline{\eta}) \otimes 1$ in $\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(\widehat{M}, \widehat{M}) \otimes_{\widehat{A}} k$. Since $\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(\widehat{M}, \widehat{M})$ is isomorphic to $\text{Ext}_A^*(M, M) \otimes_A \widehat{A}$, there is an isomorphism

$$\text{Ext}_A^*(M, M) \otimes_A k \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(\widehat{M}, \widehat{M}) \otimes_{\widehat{A}} k$$

under which the image of an element $\theta \otimes 1 \in \text{Ext}_A^*(M, M) \otimes_A k$ is $\widehat{\theta} \otimes 1$. Hence there exists a homogeneous element $\theta^M \in \text{Ext}_A^{|\eta|}(M, M)$ such that $\widehat{\theta}^M \otimes 1$ equals the element $\phi_{\widehat{M}}(\overline{\eta}) \otimes 1$ in $\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(\widehat{M}, \widehat{M}) \otimes_{\widehat{A}} k$. Now if θ^M is represented by the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow K_{\theta^M} \rightarrow \Omega_A^{|\eta|-1}(M) \rightarrow 0,$$

then its completion $\widehat{\theta}^M$ is represented by the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \widehat{M} \rightarrow \widehat{K}_{\theta^M} \rightarrow \Omega_{\widehat{A}}^{|\eta|-1}(\widehat{M}) \rightarrow 0,$$

whose middle term is the completion of an A -module. By Theorem 2.2 the inclusion

$$V(K_{\theta^M}) \subseteq V(M) \cap V_H(\eta)$$

holds, with equality holding whenever M is MCM, and consequently we obtain the following corollary, showing that every homogeneous algebraic set in \tilde{k}^c is the variety of an MCM A -module.

Corollary 2.3. *Every closed homogeneous variety in \tilde{k}^c is the variety of some MCM A -module.*

Proof. Let η_1, \dots, η_t be homogeneous elements in H^+ , and denote by M the MCM module $\Omega_A^{\dim A}(k)$. Then $V(M) = V(k) = \tilde{k}^c$, and from the theorem and the above discussion we see that there exists a homogeneous element $\theta_1 \in \text{Ext}_A^{|\eta_1|}(M, M)$ with the property that $V(K_{\theta_1}) = V(M) \cap V_H(\eta_1) = V_H(\eta_1)$. Repeating the process with η_2, \dots, η_t we end up with an MCM A -module K such that

$$V(K) = V_H(\eta_1) \cap \dots \cap V_H(\eta_t) = V_H(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_t).$$

□

Remarks. (i) In an unpublished preprint (as of December 2006), L. Avramov and D. Jorgensen obtain a different proof of Corollary 2.3, based on a result concerning the realization of certain graded modules as cohomology modules. L. Avramov reported it at a meeting at MSRI, Berkeley, in December 2002.

(ii) In [EHSST] a realization theorem is proved for finite dimensional algebras, and this result applies to complete intersections containing a field (see also [SnS, Section 7]).

3. DECOMPOSITION

Before proving the next result, recall that an *MCM-approximation* of an A -module X is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow Y_X \rightarrow C_X \xrightarrow{f} X \rightarrow 0$$

where C_X is MCM and Y_X has finite injective dimension. The approximation is *minimal* if the map f is right minimal, that is, if every map $C_X \xrightarrow{g} C_X$ satisfying $f = fg$ is an isomorphism. This notion was introduced in [AuB], where it was shown that every finitely generated module over a commutative Noetherian ring admitting a dualizing module has an MCM-approximation. Moreover, it follows from the remark following [Mar, Theorem 18] that every finitely generated module over a commutative local Gorenstein ring has a minimal MCM-approximation, which is unique up to isomorphism. In particular this applies to our setting, where A is a local complete intersection. Furthermore, since $A \rightarrow \widehat{A}$ is a faithfully flat local

homomorphism, an A -module Z has finite projective dimension if and only if the \widehat{A} -module \widehat{Z} has finite projective dimension, and it follows from [Mat, Theorem 23.3] that Z is MCM if and only if \widehat{Z} is MCM. Therefore, by [Mar, Proposition 19] and the fact that over a Gorenstein ring the modules having finite injective dimension are precisely those having finite projective dimension, we see that

$$0 \rightarrow Y_X \rightarrow C_X \xrightarrow{f} X \rightarrow 0$$

is a minimal MCM-approximation if and only if

$$0 \rightarrow \widehat{Y}_X \rightarrow \widehat{C}_X \xrightarrow{\widehat{f}} \widehat{X} \rightarrow 0$$

is a minimal MCM-approximation.

We are now ready to prove the second main result. It is the commutative complete intersection version of J. Carlson's famous theorem (see [Car]) from modular representation theory; if the variety V of a kG -module L (where k is an algebraically closed field and G is a finite group) decomposes as $V = V_1 \cup V_2$, where V_1 and V_2 are closed varieties having trivial intersection, then L decomposes as $L = L_1 \oplus L_2$ where the variety of L_i is V_i . Our proof follows closely that of J. Carlson, but with some adjustments.

Theorem 3.1. *If for an A -module M we have $V(M) = V_1 \cup V_2$ where V_1 and V_2 are closed homogeneous varieties having trivial intersection, then the completion \widehat{C}_M of the minimal MCM-approximation of M decomposes as $\widehat{C}_M = C_1 \oplus C_2$ with $V(C_i) = V_i$.*

Proof. Let

$$0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow C \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

be the minimal MCM-approximation of M . Since Y has finite injective dimension (or equivalently, finite projective dimension), it follows from [AvB, Theorem 5.6] that $V(Y)$ is trivial and that we therefore have $V(M) = V(C)$. Moreover, by definition the equality $V(X) = V(\widehat{X})$ holds for every A -module X , and therefore we may suppose that A is complete.

We argue by induction on the integer $\dim V_1 + \dim V_2$. If one of V_1 and V_2 , say V_2 , is zero dimensional, then V_2 is trivial, and the decomposition $C = C' \oplus P$, with P being the maximal projective summand of C , satisfies the conclusion of the theorem. Suppose therefore that $\dim V_i$ is nonzero for $i = 1, 2$.

Let \mathfrak{a}_1 and \mathfrak{a}_2 be homogeneous ideals of $H = k[\chi]$ defining the varieties V_1 and V_2 , i.e. V_i is the algebraic set $V_H(\mathfrak{a}_i)$ in \tilde{k}^c defined by \mathfrak{a}_i for $i = 1, 2$. We then have equalities

$$\{0\} = V_1 \cap V_2 = V_H(\mathfrak{a}_1) \cap V_H(\mathfrak{a}_2) = V_H(\mathfrak{a}_1 + \mathfrak{a}_2),$$

and so it follows from Hilbert's Nullstellensatz that for each $1 \leq i \leq c$ we have $\chi_i \in \sqrt{\mathfrak{a}_1 + \mathfrak{a}_2}$. Therefore $\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}_1 + \mathfrak{a}_2}$ is the graded maximal ideal H^+ of H , i.e. $\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}_1 + \mathfrak{a}_2} = (\chi)$.

Pick a homogeneous element $\theta \in H^+$ with the property that $\dim H/(\mathfrak{a}_2, \theta) < \dim H/\mathfrak{a}_2$ (this is possible since $\dim H/\mathfrak{a}_2 = \dim V_2 > 0$). By the above there is an integer $n \geq 1$ such that θ^n belongs to $\mathfrak{a}_1 + \mathfrak{a}_2$, i.e. $\theta^n = \theta_1 + \eta$ where $\theta_1 \in \mathfrak{a}_1$ and $\eta \in \mathfrak{a}_2$. Then $\dim H/(\mathfrak{a}_2, \theta_1) < \dim H/\mathfrak{a}_2$, which translates to the language of varieties as $\dim(V_H(\mathfrak{a}_2) \cap V_H(\theta_1)) = \dim V_H(\mathfrak{a}_2 + (\theta_1)) < \dim V_H(\mathfrak{a}_2)$. Similarly we can find an element $\theta_2 \in \mathfrak{a}_2$ having the property that it “cuts down” the variety defined by \mathfrak{a}_1 . Hence the two homogeneous elements θ_1 and θ_2 satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 \in \mathfrak{a}_1, \quad \dim(V_2 \cap V_H(\theta_1)) &< \dim V_2, \\ \theta_2 \in \mathfrak{a}_2, \quad \dim(V_1 \cap V_H(\theta_2)) &< \dim V_1. \end{aligned}$$

Now since $V_H(\theta_1\theta_2) = V_H(\theta_1) \cup V_H(\theta_2) \supseteq V_1 \cup V_2 = V(C)$, it follows once more from Hilbert's Nullstellensatz that $\theta_1\theta_2 \in \sqrt{\text{Ann}_H E(C, C)}$, where $E(C, C) = \text{Ext}_A^*(C, C) \otimes_A k$. Replacing θ_1 and θ_2 by suitable powers, we may assume that $\theta_1\theta_2 \in \text{Ann}_H E(C, C)$. Viewed as elements in $A[\chi] \otimes_A k$ we have $\theta_i = \bar{\theta}_i \otimes 1$, where $\bar{\theta}_1$ and $\bar{\theta}_2$ are homogeneous elements of positive degrees in $A[\chi]$ with the property that $\bar{\theta}_1\bar{\theta}_2 \in \text{Ann}_{A[\chi]} \text{Ext}_A^*(C, C)$. To see the latter, note that $0 = \theta_1\theta_2 (\text{Ext}_A^i(C, C) \otimes_A k) = \bar{\theta}_1\bar{\theta}_2 \text{Ext}_A^i(C, C) \otimes_A k$ for every $i \geq 0$, and since $\bar{\theta}_1\bar{\theta}_2 \text{Ext}_A^i(C, C)$ is a finitely generated A -module ($\bar{\theta}_1\bar{\theta}_2$ commutes with elements in A), the claim follows.

Now consider the images θ_1^C and θ_2^C of $\bar{\theta}_1$ and $\bar{\theta}_2$ in $\text{Ext}_A^*(C, C)$. Since $\theta_1^C \theta_2^C = 0$, the bottom exact sequence in the exact commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \Omega_A^{|\theta_1^C|+|\theta_2^C|}(C) & \longrightarrow & Q_{|\theta_1^C|+|\theta_2^C|-1} & \longrightarrow & \Omega_A^{|\theta_1^C|+|\theta_2^C|-1}(C) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow f_{\theta_1^C \theta_2^C} & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & C & \longrightarrow & K_{\theta_1^C \theta_2^C} & \longrightarrow & \Omega_A^{|\theta_1^C|+|\theta_2^C|-1}(C) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

splits, where Q_n denotes the n 'th module in the minimal free resolution of C . Therefore $K_{\theta_1^C \theta_2^C}$ is isomorphic to $C \oplus \Omega_A^{|\theta_1^C|+|\theta_2^C|-1}(C)$, and from Lemma 2.1 we see that there exists an exact sequence

$$(\dagger) \quad 0 \rightarrow \Omega_A^{|\theta_1^C|}(K_{\theta_2^C}) \rightarrow C \oplus \Omega_A^{|\theta_1^C|+|\theta_2^C|-1}(C) \oplus F \rightarrow K_{\theta_1^C} \rightarrow 0$$

for some free module F . From Theorem 2.2 we have $V(K_{\theta_1^C}) = V(C) \cap V_H(\theta_1)$, hence the equality $V(C) = V_1 \cup V_2$ and the inclusion $V_i \subseteq V_H(\theta_i)$ give the equalities

$$\begin{aligned} V(K_{\theta_1^C}) &= V_1 \cup (V_2 \cap V_H(\theta_1)), \\ V(K_{\theta_2^C}) &= V_2 \cup (V_1 \cap V_H(\theta_2)). \end{aligned}$$

By induction there exist A -modules X_1, X_2, Y_1 and Y_2 such that $K_{\theta_1^C} = X_1 \oplus X_2$ and $\Omega_A^{|\theta_1^C|}(K_{\theta_2^C}) = Y_1 \oplus Y_2$, and such that

$$\begin{aligned} V(X_1) &= V_1, \\ V(X_2) &= V_2 \cap V_H(\theta_1), \\ V(Y_1) &= V_1 \cap V_H(\theta_2), \\ V(Y_2) &= V_2. \end{aligned}$$

Now since $V(X_1) \cap V(Y_2)$ and $V(X_2) \cap V(Y_1)$ are contained in $V_1 \cap V_2$, which is trivial, we see from [AvB, Theorem 5.6] that $\text{Ext}_A^i(X_1, Y_2)$ and $\text{Ext}_A^i(X_2, Y_1)$ vanish for $i \gg 0$. But $K_{\theta_1^C}$ is MCM, implying X_1 and X_2 are both MCM, and so it follows from [ArY, Theorem 4.2] that $\text{Ext}_A^i(X_1, Y_2)$ and $\text{Ext}_A^i(X_2, Y_1)$ vanish for $i \geq 1$. Therefore

$$\text{Ext}_A^1(K_{\theta_1^C}, \Omega_A^{|\theta_1^C|}(K_{\theta_2^C})) = \text{Ext}_A^1(X_1, Y_1) \oplus \text{Ext}_A^1(X_2, Y_2),$$

and this implies that the exact sequence (\dagger) is equivalent to the direct sum of two sequences of the form

$$0 \rightarrow Y_i \rightarrow Z_i \rightarrow X_i \rightarrow 0$$

for $i = 1, 2$, where Z_i is an A -module. Then $C \oplus \Omega_A^{|\theta_1^C|+|\theta_2^C|-1}(C) \oplus F$ must be isomorphic to $Z_1 \oplus Z_2$, and since $V(Z_i) \subseteq V(X_i) \cup V(Y_i) \subseteq V_i$ and the Krull-Schmidt property holds for the category of (finitely generated) modules over a complete local ring, there must exist A -modules C_1 and C_2 such that $C = C_1 \oplus C_2$ and $V(C_i) = V(Z_i)$. Since

$$V = V(C_1) \cup V(C_2) \subseteq V_1 \cup V_2 = V$$

we must have $V(C_i) = V_i$, and the proof is complete. \square

Corollary 3.2. *The projective variety of a complete indecomposable MCM A -module is connected.*

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